

GOVERNOR AND JUDGE.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TURNED INTO A COURT OF JUSTICE

Trial of the Railway Commissioners Before Governor-Judge Russell-Stewart Brothers Claim to be State Public Printers-Randall's Portrait of the Three Colonels-Circumstances Attending the Shooting of Sheriff Pritchard and the Killing of his Assistant.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., September 1.

Popular interest was great today in the replies by Chairman James W. Wilson and Otho Wilson, of the railway commission, to the charges made by Governor Russell and Senator Butler. Major Wilson makes an explicit denial of the charges. He also files a certificate from Captain V. E. McBee regarding the appointment of J. W. Wilson, Jr., as station agent at Morganton, to the effect that the appointment was made by him in 1893; that it was made without conference or consultation with Major Wilson; that for several years before Wilson had been a clerk at the office and had proved himself competent to fill the agency. All the merchants of Morganton testify to young Wilson's high character.

The hearing before the governor began at noon, all the railway commissioners present, at the executive office, also John D. Shaw, J. C. L. Harris, Ed. Chambers Smith and Auditor Ayer. Shaw read Major Wilson's reply and then made a very brief statement, in which he made two points. These were: First, that Major Wilson had no such interest at any time in the Round Knob property as would come within the meaning of the statute. Shaw quoted the "bill of rights" as to the right to own property. His second point was that if Wilson had had such interest in the property section 1 of the railway commission act was unconstitutional, because the supplemental act made the railway commission a court of record with powers only inferior to the supreme court and not amenable to the governor, but only to be deposed as other judges must be, that is, by impeachment.

Harris read Otho Wilson's answer to the governor's charges and then spoke briefly as his attorney. Otho Wilson says he has no interest in any corporation of which the railway has been incorporated, and is in no way interested in the Round Knob estate. He refers to his record as a commissioner as proof that he has not been influenced by any corporation. Harris said Wilson had not made any legal exceptions, but reserved that right until the governor acted.

The governor announced he would take answers and arguments under consideration and announce his decision later.

[Chairman Wilson's letter will be found in full on the third page.]

M. I. Stewart, of Stewart Bros., late public printers, today presented bills against the state for \$6,711. He says the state owes as much more, and that Stewart Bros. consider themselves the public printers, because no others have been elected and qualified. He adds that the council of state was in indecent haste to oust his firm. He makes a statement to the effect that Auditor Ayer said to him at Winston that he had been agreed to give out the public printing in Raleigh and that the persons getting it would take the Caucasian (Senator Butler's paper) press and use it and enable that paper to be issued at much less cost than ever before. Stewart says he made no proposition and that Ayer told him the thing which hurt his feelings most was that some one had said there was \$15,000 for him personally if the printing was put back at Raleigh.

Rains fell all around this section last night, and yet more is needed. The painting by W. G. Randall of the three colonels of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment—Vance, Burgwyn and Lane—is nearly complete. Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn is here aiding the artist. He did not like the tint of the picture and changes are being made. The portraits are excellent.

L. O. B. Branch camp of confederate veterans will go to Winchester on the 17th instant, to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the North Carolina dead in Stonewall cemetery.

The chairman of Randolph county's commissioners is here arranging to procure state convicts to work on the public roads there, under the provisions of the new and excellent law.

The state superintendent of public instruction accepts invitations to make speeches at Durham on the 4th at the laying of the corner stone of the public library; at an educational rally at High Point on the 17th and at another rally at Columbus on the 25th. At Durham he responds to the sentiment "The State and the Public Library."

The 17-year-old negro boy whose legs were cut off here yesterday by a train on which he was playing, died in the hospital last night.

Work on the First Presbyterian church has been resumed. It is decided that the main portion shall not be built until next year.

Durham county has begun to macadamize its public roads, using convict labor.

The depot of the Southern railway at Ruffin was struck by lightning yesterday and burned, with all its contents.

News as to the shooting of Senator Pritchard's brother, Sheriff Pritchard, of Mitchell county, by the 19-year-old desperado, Garland, is interesting. Garland dared the sheriff to come after him. The boy's parents told Pritchard where he was and begged him to capture, but not to kill him. Pritchard and a deputy found Garland in an orchard retreating. Both the sheriff and Garland fired at once and a 44-calibre pistol bullet passed through each. Then there was another exchange of shots. Pritchard fell but got up and shot again, while he held on to a fence. The deputy killed Garland. The physician said Pritchard would die, but the plucky fellow said no. He will be out in ten days. Garland had said that

as soon as he killed Pritchard he would kill his father if the latter did not give him \$200, so he could leave the country.

Colonel A. B. Andrews and his family—wife, daughter and four sons—and his private secretary, H. W. Miller, have gone to the Pacific coast, to remain until October 1st.

During August there were only fourteen deaths in this city—a very fine record.

Governor Russell is invited to make the address at the Rutherford county fair at Rutherfordton October 27th.

RALEIGH BICYCLISTS

Organize a Division of League of American Wheelmen—Two Negroes Arrested for Criminal Assault—Made a Cat's paw Of (Special To The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 1.—Arrangements have been made to form a division of the League of the American Wheelmen here with 200 members. Two negro boys of 15 years, charged with outraging a negro girl of 11 years, at Franklinton, are arrested at Wake Forest.

The governor authorizes an exchange of courts, Judge Robinson to hold Duplin in December and Judge Allen Harnett in September.

It is rumored that the publication of The Hayseeder, Otho Wilson's paper, will be resumed next week. Wilson is furiously angry with Butler.

It is street comment here that Governor Russell has been made a catspaw of in the railway commission matter.

Members of the state board of health who went to Goldsboro, found the water supply clear in the river and in the pipes. Samples in sterilized bottles were taken to Wilson for analysis.

Cuthbert & Co., Closed

(Special To The Messenger.)
Wilson, N. C., September 1.—E. B. Cuthbert & Co. closed their office here today. It has been heard on our streets that the failure has caused regrets to some people here.

Auditor Ayer Holds Two Offices

(Special To The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., September 1.—There is a new office at the capitol. It is supervisor of public printing. Auditor Ayer is supervisor and today drew his first salary, \$30 per month.

It is a mistaken idea that a cough acquired during the warm season need not be regarded seriously. Facts prove the contrary. Do not neglect yourself. A simple and effective remedy is at your hand. Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup—is a quick and agreeable remedy for Cough or Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Pleasant to take—Children like it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

THE LUTGERT TRIAL.

Two Witnesses Examined for the State. One Had Put the Caustic Potash in the Vats—A Peculiar Substance About the Vats the Next Day.

Chicago, September 1.—But two witnesses were on the stand in the Lutgert trial today, and when the court adjourned the evidence of one of them was not completed, and will be resumed tomorrow. The first witness was Frank Blak, the watchman of the factory, who was on the stand yesterday giving his direct evidence and today he was turned over to the defense for cross examination. His testimony was in the main unshaken, although the defense drew from him the fact that it was by no means certain that Lutgert was to be around the factory at all hours of the night. He said in his direct examination that he thought Lutgert was acting in a suspicious manner on the night of the alleged murder, and today said that he was in a position from which he could have seen everything Lutgert did at the vat on the night the murder is said to have taken place, but did not look at him.

The other witness was Frank Odorofsky, an employee of the factory who placed the caustic potash in the vat on the order of Lutgert. He had been working around the vats for a long time, but that night was the first time that he had ever seen any caustic potash in the factory. Odorofsky said he broke up the caustic potash and under Lutgert's directions put it in the middle vat. The witness testified that he saw the vat on Monday morning, May 3rd. Beside the middle vat was a mass of reddish brown stuff which had overflowed from the vat and had been carried part of the way toward the sewer opening in the floor. The stuff had an offensive smell, the witness said, and was slimy and sticky. Near the vat were three doors which had been taken from the smoke house nearby. Two of these doors were smeared with the same substance as though they had been on top of the vat and the contents of the vat had boiled up against the doors. He said he took a quantity of the stuff on a shovel and examined it carefully. In it he could see small pieces of bone and what appeared to be particles of flesh.

Odorofsky said Lutgert ordered him to remove the stuff from the floor and vat, which he did, and the sausage maker then told him to take it out into the yard and scatter it all over the yard. "I took it out into the yard," said the witness, "but I did not scatter it around. Instead I dumped it in one place and put some dirt over it."

The witness said that after the police began their investigations of the case he showed them where he had placed the material from the vat and they took part of it. He said the fuel used in the smoke house furnace was sawdust and the furnace was cleaned out on the Thursday before the first of May. Lutgert then directed that a new supply of sawdust be placed in the furnace and this was done.

When court adjourned for the day Odorofsky was still on the witness stand, and his testimony will be concluded tomorrow.

Hart's Essence Ginger quickly cures Summer complaints caused by changes in drinking water—Climate changes—unripe fruit, etc., Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting, Flatulency, Cramps, Colic and all internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

AIDING THE CUBANS

A LENGTHY OPINION ON THE LAW IN THE CASE

Mr. Calderon Carlisle, Attorney in This Country for the Spanish Government Writes a Six Hundred Page Brief—The Law of the United States Owing to Spain. The Law of This Country and Proceedings Thereunder to Prevent Expeditions.

Washington, September 1.—The report of Attorney Calderon Carlisle, of this city, the legal adviser of the Spanish government in this country, to Senator De Lome, the Spanish minister, on the subject of the Cuban question in this country, with particular reference to filibustering expeditions, was made public today. It is an exhaustive document of over 600 printed pages and abounds in copious extracts from judicial opinions and documents of various kinds bearing upon the relations of the United States with Spain as regards the Cuban insurrection. Special reference is made to the laws of the United States and proceedings thereunder to prevent expeditions against the lawful government of Spain in Cuba leaving the United States. This is the second report on this line by Mr. Carlisle, the former one having reviewed the attitude of this government toward all nations on the subject of neutrality. The present report deals particularly with the municipal laws of the United States and their construction by the courts, as furnishing the means to the command of the government to fulfill what is termed the international duty of the United States "admitted in principle at least by the proclamations of the president."

It says that while the practical results of the supreme court decision in the Three Friends case have not been as immediate as might well have been expected, it has a far-reaching importance, the ultimate consequences of which are yet to be seen. In summing up the conclusions of the investigation which Mr. Carlisle has been engaged in, the report says:

"A continued study of the neutrality laws of the United States and their application to the existing emergency, convinces the undersigned that in spite of the various failures of justice which have occurred, the laws are sufficient in themselves to enable the United States to come up to the full measure of international duty, which are required of Great Britain."

The following conclusions are reached:

1. That the United States now owes to Spain all the international duties which one friendly nation owes to another in time of peace, and can owe no international duty to the insurgents.

2. That by admitting officially and proclaiming to its citizens and inhabitants, knowledge of the existence of the insurrection in Cuba, the United States admits knowledge of a fact which increases its duty of vigilance in deterring and diligence in preventing, the beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military expeditions or enterprises by its citizens or inhabitants within its territory against Spanish territory.

3. That as to mere commerce, Spain can, under present conditions, claim no right under the law of nations to interfere with it outside her harbors, which fact, however, does not lessen, but increases the obligation of the United States to prevent military expeditions and enterprises against Spain from being begun, or set on foot, or the means for such being provided or prepared, within the territory of the United States by the organized and authorized agents of the insurgents under the false and fraudulent pretense of mere peaceful and lawful commerce.

4. That, even admitting in the present state of the law, citizens of the United States may sell arms and munitions of war to anybody wishing to buy them and able to pay for them, and that the organized and authorized agents of the Cuban insurgents within the United States may thus obtain large quantities of arms and munitions of war to aid the insurrection, the commercial transaction must end here, because it is impossible, in fact and in law, by mere commerce, for the insurgents' emissaries in the United States to get these arms and munitions to the insurgents in the field for whom they are purchased; but in order to accomplish this a military expedition or enterprise must be begun, or set on foot or the means must be prepared and provided by the insurgents, or their agents, within the territory of the United States.

5. That the municipal laws which, in themselves or by reason of the method of their administration by municipal, judicial or executive officers, permit the repeated consummation of hostile enterprises against a friendly nation, furnish no justification or extenuation for any international wrong or damage as against such friendly nation.

Many of our people here are suffering from nervous troubles, Scrofula, Sores, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and other diseases who can be promptly and permanently cured by that sterling remedy, "Parker's Sarsaparilla—the King of Blood Purifiers." It has been used by thousands and never known to fail. Only the finest selected purifying tonic herbs and roots are used in its manufacture. It has all the good qualities of other remedies, with none of the bad. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Silver Goes Lower

New York, September 1.—Bar silver made a new low record in this market today. The quoted price was 94 cents an ounce, 1/4 cent below the previous low record. Mexican dollars are quoted at 41 cents. London's opening price for bar silver was 23 1/2 pence, the rate subsequently declining to 23 1/4 pence, 1/4 pence below the previous low record. The fall is accounted for by the suspension of the sale of India consol bills for ten weeks. This is equivalent to shutting off the supply of exchange on India, and is likely to result in a rise of Indian exchange to the gold shipment point, and is regarded as removing one of the sustaining factors to the price of silver.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Minister Hatch Carries Important News to Honolulu—Hawaiian Senate to Convene—Our Congress to be Called in Extra Session.

San Francisco, September 1.—The steamer Australia, from Honolulu direct, arrived today with the following Hawaiian advices:

Francis M. Hatch, minister to Washington, arrived August 20th with special information which will require the attention of both government and senate, and a secret notice has already been issued to the members of the latter body calling upon them to meet in extra session September 6th to consider the question. Another matter to be considered by his cabinet. The lawmakers will be asked to ratify the annexation treaty recently signed in Washington and as a majority of the members favor annexation, the matter will be rushed through.

The reason for an extra session of the senate is a matter of conjecture and is not believed to be the ratification of the treaty. The minister is authority for the statement that Minister Hatch brought word from President McKinley that he had resolved to call congress two months earlier than usual for the purpose of disposing of the treaty before the regular session; and this theory appears to find favor with other senators. Another matter to be considered by the Hawaiian senate is that of rendering assistance to the executive in unraveling the Japanese muddle, as it is said that Japan's acceptance of the offer of arbitration is so vague that the president and his cabinet are in a quandary. There are rumors of a split in the cabinet over the question and it is said that the minister of the senate is required to prevent an open rupture.

The Hawaiian Star created a sensation here by publication of a scheme, alleged to have been backed by the sugar trust, to block annexation.

It is said that a call has been made for a constitutional convention. September 14th against closer political union with the United States. Senators Morgan and Quay are expected to arrive from the United States that day and the object of the anti-annexationists is to impress them with the feeling upon the island.

The United States steamship Bennington arrived from San Diego, August 24th, after a run of nine days, and the Marlon is prepared to leave on the 26th for Mare Island.

Washington, September 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried the ratification of the special purpose of securing annexation action by the Hawaiian government in advance of the meeting of our congress. It is not believed that the president's practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii, as laid down in his message transmitting the treaty to congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States senate at its next session, it is not believed that the president has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian legislature take the treaty to congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States senate at its next session, it is not believed that the president has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification.

Georgians do Good Shooting

Sea Girt, N. J., September 1.—The big matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association's meeting were begun this morning in the presence of a large crowd of spectators and with the finest shooting weather.

The first match to open was the regular individual match. The shooting was begun immediately after breakfast, the first on the card being the interstate regimental team match. This is open to teams of six from the national guard and naval reserves of the different states, the army and navy of the United States or any foreign government. The conditions allowed 10 shots each at 200 and at 500 yards, and 20 shots, starting at a point 90 yards from the target advancing to 200 yards and returning firing under orders. Today's work in this match was at the known distances.

The Georgians made an excellent showing. The scores were: Teams of six, distance 200 and 500 yards: First battalion, Georgia infantry, first team—235, 276; total, 561. First battalion, Georgia infantry, second team—255, 253; total, 508. Georgia hussars—279, 285; total, 564.

The Carbine team match was finished today. This match was open to teams of four from mounted commands of the regular army, national guard or any foreign government. Seven shots were fired, each at 200 yards and 500 yards. The Georgia hussars won—138, 157; total, 295.

In the company team match, open to teams of five of any company, ten shots at 200 and 500 yards, the first team of the first battalion, Georgia infantry, scored 246 at 200 yards and 235 at 500. Their total score of 481 is the best ever made on the range. The Georgia hussars scored 218 at the short range and 222 at the 500 yard, total 440. The second team of the first battalion, Georgia infantry, scored 228 at 200 yards and 222 at 500, total 448.

Tripartite Political Alliance

Lincoln, Neb., September 1.—The tripartite alliance of the Nebraska free silver forces was given good headway today by three large conventions held respectively by the democrats, populists and free silver republicans. These meetings conducted under separate organizations acted in perfect harmony and when routine work had been disposed of, the representatives of the united parties gave their attention to addresses by leading free silver advocates.

Hasn't Missed a Meal.

"Typhoid fever left me with a bad stomach trouble. The medicines I tried did not relieve me until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine relieved my stomach trouble and I am now able to work every day and have not missed a meal since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." F. M. DAVISSON, Box 57, Cherry Camp, W. Va.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache, 25 cents.

THE KLONDYKE REGION

WRITTEN UP BY AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MAN

Prospects for an Immense Output of Gold Next Spring—Peculiar Nature of the Mining—Some Men Digging up Fortunes, Others Close by, Finding no Paying Ore Predictions of Suffering This Winter, Immense Undeveloped Wealth.

San Francisco, September 1.—The Bulletin has received a letter from Charles Haines, dated Dawson City, July 26th. Mr. Haines is a well known newspaper writer and his letter is the first written by a trained newspaper man to come out of the Klondyke gold regions. He says:

"The rich diggings have been comparatively idle during the summer, although the output from Eldorado and Bonanza creeks was famous and there is plenty of gold in sight. There is every prospect of an immense output of gold from this district next spring. The total output this season, as near as I can judge, is about \$7,000,000, but very little ground has been worked and the dumps will, like some of the tailings of old California placers, pan out thousands of dollars when worked with improved machinery. The placers are the most puzzling and deceiving I have ever seen. Imagine a man working on good 'color' and finding the ground worth only a few dollars per day, and then turning to a waste of mud and moss with no surface indications and unearthing a bonanza. That is the situation here and all over Alaska."

"The man who comes here to mine does so at the expense of health and happiness, and it is with him a question of making a fortune quickly or chances with death. About me are scores of men who can weigh their gold by the bucket full and who value their gold by the million. Thousands of valuable diggings are stretched along creeks, and every digging is a fabulous mine of gold, yet there are weary men who have gone and returned to Dawson after searching the great country hereabout and never a nugget do they show for their toll. Their tramp over broken ground and into a country whose disadvantages are exceeded by no other place on earth. This Alaskan northwest territory is an odd prize drawing proposition that can be likened to nothing that admits of a better comparison than a lottery."

"A number of spots are selected on the creeks and rivers and for one year the miner labors. The year closes, the water runs and the season's output barely pays expenses. Not two miles away from the unfortunate one works a man who has taken from an uninviting bit of earth a sack full of gold. The lucky one did not strike the pocket because of his ability as a miner; chance favored him and that was all. In short, the miner guesses at it and locates any and every where. In nineteen cases out of twenty he misses it and has to wait another year for a new trial."

"Dawson is merely a collection of log huts, saloons and a mass of tents, about 600 in number. When the long nights come and the glass goes down to 65 degrees below zero, there will be intense suffering here, and I shudder to think of the results."

"Provisions are going to be very scarce and there is little reason to doubt that the entire town will have to get on short rations during the winter and that scurvy will be rampant."

"The gold that will go down the river for San Francisco and Seattle will amount to about \$2,000,000. There is a lot of gold that will remain in camp for it is used as an equivalent of money and is legal tender at \$17 per ounce. Of the 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, only a couple of hundred at the most have big strikes. There is plenty of work at from \$15 to \$20 per day, and many men have paid \$2,000 or less for living and saved the balance. Reports of other strikes are constantly received here and many are authentic, so far as Stewart and Polly rivers are concerned, but nothing like so rich as the Klondyke has been reported. Quite a number of people are preparing to leave here for Juneau, in case the steamers cannot get through with provisions, and the outlook for a good grub supply is not encouraging. In conclusion, the Alaska and the northwest territory gold fields will be developed slowly."

"Ten thousand men may come here, but they will be lost in the vast country when they spread out to prospect. Not more than 500 of them will strike a mine. When they do strike pay gravel their fortunes will be made. In years to come, when, at the sacrifice of human life and energy, the treasures of this great land are located, the wealth of the north will be something beyond comprehension."

Pure, rich blood feeds the nerves. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures nervousness.

Hester's Cotton Crop Report for Last Year

New Orleans, September 1.—Secretary Hester's annual report shows receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the year of 6,829,100 bales, against 5,420,246 last year; overland 940,624, against 673,465; southern consumption taken direct 98,282, against 63,635, making the cotton crop of the United States for 1896-97 amount to 7,979,004 bales, against 7,157,346 last year. The 1897-98 year has been better. The southern mills took 1,042,671 bales, an increase of 128,000. Mr. Hester makes the actual cotton crop of Texas, including Indian Territory, 2,247,554. His report on the different states is given as follows, in thousands of bales: North Carolina 500, South Carolina 800, Georgia 1,300, Alabama 1,015, Florida 60, Mississippi 1,225, Louisiana 575, Arkansas 700, Tennessee 320, Texas 2,248; total crop bales 8,753. North Carolina includes Kentucky and Virginia. Tennessee includes Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Utah; Texas includes Indian Territory.

Raleigh Press: The mill property of Messrs. Chas. Ransom and Jotus Sneed who live seven miles north of the city on the Raleigh and Oxford road was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$2,000. A friend of the Sneed's states that there was no insurance and that the origin of the fire is unknown.

Regal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Sett Low Nominated

New York, September 1.—In the face of the ultimatum of the regular republican organization that it would refuse to endorse any candidate for the majority of Greater New York who might be formally nominated in advance of the republican convention, the borough committees of the citizens' union today placed Seth Low, president of Columbia university and twice mayor of Brooklyn, in nomination for the office indicated. Prior to this action by the citizens' union a deputation from a conference representing the regular and the Brooklyn republican organizations, the home rule and independence hall democratic parties and the Brooklyn committee of fifty, appeared and asked in the name of the conference if it was the intention of the union to proceed to a nomination. Being answered in the affirmative, the deputation presented resolutions adopted by the conference, asking for delay until September 28th, upon which date the republican convention is to be held, and withdrew. The meeting then proceeded to the business in hand, and with practical unanimity placed Mr. Seth Low in nomination for mayor and approved of a letter of notification to be forwarded to him at North-east Harbor, Me., where he is spending his vacation, which letter had been prepared in advance. The borough committees represent the citizens' unions of all the boroughs embraced in the territory of what, after January 1st, 1898, will be the city of New York.

The conference which sent a deputation to the citizens' union was held at the Astor house. It was in session behind closed doors for two hours, and when it adjourned Charles F. Quirk, of the republican county committee, told the press that "the republican organization will proceed in its regular course." The postponing of the republican convention has been, and is that it will not place itself in a position to accept the dictation of any association as to whom it shall support for mayor, and its chairman, Congressman Quirk, asserted that the nomination of Mr. Low by the citizens' union would drive the republican organization to look for a candidate elsewhere.

Yesterday's Races

Cincinnati, September 1.—Two 10 to 1 shots, two favorites and a second choice divided honors at Newport today. The track was fast up until the last race, when a heavy rain and wind storm came up and the time was slow for that race.

New York, September 1.—The attendance at Sheepshead Bay today was large and the racing good. The chief event of the day was the flight stakes at seven furlongs, in which the great 2-year-old Hamburg essayed a race with such older horses as Reginald and Flying Dutchman. Hamburg put up a grand race, but was compelled to give way to Reginald in the stretch. In the first race Previus, who was left at the post in the Futurity, was the favorite, nearly all the money going in on him, the rest of the lot being only nibbled at. He got a good start this time and managed to stay in front for a couple of furlongs, when he gave it up to Aratoma and was beaten.

St. Louis, September 1.—Four heavily played favorites and a second choice won at the fair grounds today. Baskin, an odd-on favorite was nosed out in the second event by Ransom, a long shot. The third event at five furlongs was run in heats, Polly Hattan winning.

Hartford, Conn., September 1.—Seven heats were trotted by the 2:30 horses at Charter Oak park today without a decision being reached. After capturing the second heat by a wide margin, George Anna looked like a sure winner. On account of a break in the next heat she dropped to last place and two breaks in the fifth caused her to be shut out. Town Lady was doing the steadiest work in this class, though she got only one heat. There are many who look for her to win tomorrow. Nearly all the finishes in this race were close and the three horses who still remain in, appear to have an even chance, judging from today's form.

Oakland Baron was really never seriously bothered in the 2:14 trot, Vincent, who was expected to set the pace, never taking the lead in the whole three miles.

The pacing race was well contested. Bright Regent took one heat, when Guinette broke, and Pearl Onward made three hard fights for first place. She drove the winner three or four times in the last heat, that Bright Regent after losing ground on a break, was shut out.

Marion Mills paced the mile today, without driver or sulky, in 2:10 1/4.

Killed by a Shot Intended for Her Husband

Welsh, Va., September 1.—At Bramwell, J. T. Truman, a prominent citizen of Mercer county, shot and killed Mrs. Dickinson, colored. Truman sent the Dickinson man's husband to the penitentiary for whiskey. When he returned he could not find Truman. The latter after waiting some time went to Dickinson's house armed with a Winchester and charged Dickinson with stealing his whiskey. Dickinson denied the charge, and Truman fired at her, killing her wife. Truman went out on the railroad bridge and held at bay three officers and made good his escape.